Member's Representation.

ಶ್ರೀ ವಿ. ಆರ್. ನಾಯ್ಡು (ಮಲ್ಲೇಶ್ವರಂ).— ಒಂದು ಸಮಾಚಾರ ತಿಳಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ತಾವು ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ ತಿರುಪತಿ ವೆಂಕಟೇಶ್ವರನ ಆಶೀರ್ವಾದ ಪಡೆದು ಬಂದಿರುವುದು ಸಂತೋಷಕರ. ಮುಂದೆ ನಹ ತಮಗೆ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದಾಗುತ್ತದೆಂದು ನಂಬಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಇಂಥ ಸನ್ನಿವೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಸೆಂಬ್ಲಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಐದು ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಒಂದು ಅವಕಾಶ ನಮಗೆ ಸಿಕ್ಕಿದೆ. ನವೆಂಬರ್ ತಿಂಗಳಿನಿಂದ ಹೊಸ ಕನ್ನಡನಾಡು ಉದಯವಾಗುವುದರಿಂದ ಈಗಿರುವ ದಕ್ಷರಾದ ಹಣಕಾಸಿನ ನಚಿವರು ನಮ್ಮ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದ ಕೆಳದರ್ಜೆ ನೌಕರರಿಗೆ ಮತ್ತು ನಾರ್ಗೆಜೆಟೆಡ್ ಆಫೀನರುಗಳಿಗೆ ಎರಡು ತಿಂಗಳ ಸಂಬಳ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು, ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ನಭೆ ಅನುಮತಿ ನೀಡಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಈ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥಿನುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಅನೇಕ ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಂದ ಕನ್ನಡನಾಡು ಒಂದಾಗಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಈಗ ಆಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಆದಾಗ ಈ ನಭೆಯ ನದನ್ಯರು ಮತ್ತು ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಮುಂತಾದವರು ಮಾತ್ರ ನಂತೋಷಪಟ್ಟರೆ ನಾಲದು. ಇಡೀ ಜನತೆ ನಂತೋಷಪಡಬೇಕಾದರೆ ನುಮ್ಮನೆ ಬಾಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಿದರೆ ನಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ. ನಾನು ಅರಿಕೆಮಾಡಿದಂತೆ ಎರಡುತಿಂಗಳ ಸಂಬಳ ಬೋನನ್ ಆಗಿ ನೌಕರರಿಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟರೆ, ಕನ್ನಡನಾಡು ಆದುದಕ್ಕೆ ನಂತೋಷಪಡುತ್ತಾರೆಂಬ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವಿದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ದಕ್ಷರಾದ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಹಣಕಾಸಿನ ಮಂತ್ರಿವರ್ಯರು ನಂತೋಷದಿಂದ ಈ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಭರವಸೆನೀಡುತ್ತಾರೆ, ತಾವು ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ತಮ್ಮ ಅನುಮತಿ ಕೊಡುತ್ತೀರಿ ಎಂದು ತಮ್ಮನ್ನು ವಂದಿನುತ್ತೇನೆ.

Report of the Estimates Committee (Presentation)

Sri V. VENKATAPPA (Chairman).— Sir I beg to present the fourth Report of the Estimates Committee.

FINANCE ENQUIRY COMMITTEE REPORT.

Motion to consider (continued).

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER.—Discussion on the Report of the Finance Committee will continue.

*Sri J. MOHAMED IMAM (Jagalur).—Sir, this may be my penultimate speech and that is why I want to take advantage of this occasion to offer a few remarks on the Report of the Finance Committee. Moreover, before we merge into the new State it is better that we study our financial position and know where exactly we stand financially so that when the bigger State is formed, all these remarks and observations, including the observations made in the Report of the Committee, will be a guiding factor in undoing many wrongs which we might have been committed.

Sir, I heard with rapt attention the statement of the Finance Minister. Of course, he has been the Finance Minister only during the last two months and I must say that individually as a Finance Minister, he may not be responsible for our present financial position. But, collectively, he should share the responsibility because he was a member of the Cabinet.

Sri N. HUCHMASTHIGOWDA (Huliyurdurga).—All of us are responsible.

Sri J. MOHAMED IMAM.—Not we. I know you are very much responsible. Sir, the Finance Minister gave a resume of the Report of the Finance Enquiry Committee. I was anxious to know the reaction of the Government on the Report, whether they have taken any action in the various recommendations made therein. Sir, the Report would not have seen the light of the day if Opposition had not insisted on taking up the discussion on the report.

Sir, I am one who feels that the appointment of this Committee came very late. Perhaps members may remember that I and the Opposition urged for the appointment of a Committee in the year 1948. When we stated that the financial position is going to deteriorate, Government did not pay heed. The Government once stated that they would appoint an expert to go into the finances and appointed Sri B. S. Raghavendra Rao, who submitted a very good report. But, hardly any action was taken on his recommendations. So much so, his report today occupies a prominent place in the Secretariat library. When asked as to what action the Government had taken, the Finance Minister replied that the Estimates Committee is there and it will send up its recommendations and they will take suitable action. The Estimates Committee sent up two or three reports and no action is taken and those reports have been hardly taken up for discussion in the Assembly. The idea of

appointing a Committee came after it was vigorously sponsored by the members on this side and also by Sri K. Pattabhiraman. In the year 1948 the Government appointed a Committee when the damage done was so acute that it was irreparable. The situation has become so desperate that I can very well realise that the work of the Committee was very difficu't and I must say they were in a desperate situation. That is why you find some of their recommendations are desperate. I must admit that the Committee have done good work. Their weighing up the financial position is very good and they have presented a true and clear picture of the finances of the State from 1947-1948 up to date. I would like to take the opportunity of thanking the members of the Committee and the Chairman who have taken immense trouble.

It may be remembered that in my speech in the year 1953-54 I characterised and divided the financial history of Mysore into three periods. I stated that the period up to 1946-47 was one of peace and prosperity; the period from 1946-47 to 1950-51, as financial extravagance; and the period from 1952 to 1956, as period of financial extravagance and indiscriminate taxation. I am glad that the Committee has also divided the period into three parts and my classification has been amply borne out. For example, I will read out what the financial position was in the year 1946-47.

Sri H. SIDDAVEERAPPA.—That is at a time when you did not know how to spend money!

Sri J. MOHAMED IMAM.—It is on account of such false notion that the present Government has got into such a muddle.

"The situation at the close of the year 1946-47, in other words, the financial heritage to which the popular Ministry succeeded a few months later, may be summarised as follows:—

(*a*) a revenue budget which, when the accounts closed, showed a surplus of over one crore of rupees;

(*b*) assets exceeding liabilities by nearly Rs. 1,600 lakhs;

(*c*) a programme of Post-war Development schemes prepared by the Policy Committees of the Economic Conference and scrutinised by the Finance and Co-ordination Committee and in part provided for already in Budget of 1946-47; and

(*d*) substantial liquid resources, further strengthened by a fresh public loan of over 5 crores issued during the year and sufficient for financing the capital programme for some years to come."

Then again for the period 1947 to 1950, the Committee has pointed out:

"The reduction in cash and investments was about Rs. 1,500 lakhs.....The situation was not unforeseen. In June 1949, the Finance Minister said in his Budget Speech in the Representative Assembly, 'We had hitherto the advantage of meeting a portion of Revenue expenditure from specific functional funds. The details of these have been explained in the memorandum. It may be seen that some of these like the Irrigation Development Fund are getting depleted. In view of the heavy capital programme the securities earmarked for funds will be absorbed by capital in the absence of borrowing. It will be a problem for the future to keep up the balancing of Budget with the depletion of funds on one hand and ever increasing expenditure chargeable to Revenue and Capital."

This was the position in 1946-50. In 1950-56 the situation became worse and the Committee have pointed out that the deficiency comes to about 11 crores and the debt position has increased enormously and it comes to Rs. 7 crores. We are now in this position. That is why I stated that the damage done to the finances of the State is considerable and irreparable and I do not think any Committee or any Government can rectify it at this stage.

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Now, Sir, they have also given a picture of the finances that would appear at the end of the year 1960-61. The total deficit will be 12 crores. The debt position will be nearly 73 crores and by way of interest alone we will have to pay Rs. 7 crores out of the normal revenue. So, I do not know what the situation will be at the end of the Second Five-Year Plan. As it is, we depend mainly on the Central Government for their grants and doles and if this state of affairs continue I think the Mysore State will be in a chaotic condition.

Sri Kadidal MANJAPPA (Chief Minister).—What a dismal picture he is presenting!

Sri J. MOHAMED IMAM.—I am not presenting it. The Committee itself has pointed out clearly that at the end of the Second Five-Year Plan, the total deficit will come to 12 crores; the total debt position will come to nearly 80 crores and for the debt service, we need 7½ crores which amount has to be spent from normal revenue. How are we going to clear our debts? Supposing the Centre stops its grants and loans, what will be the position of the State? But anyhow I am not blaming anybody. We must face facts; we must face realities. Since we are going to merge into the New State,—I think the New Government may contain some of the present Members of the Cabinet and some new Members may also come in—the situation will have to be considered in greater detail. Sir, I ask the Finance Minister, if he has got the picture of the financial position of the areas that are coming into Mysore and whether they have taken that into account. Sir, I feel the Government is not armed with facts and figures. So, when this new Government comes in, the entire financial position has to be reviewed. I do not know what the financial position of the merging States is. But anyhow, according to the Seshadri Committee Report, the Bombay Karnataka had a deficit of one crore, whereas the Hyderabad area had a surplus of one crore. So, I think the time has come now to review the entire situation; when the new Government comes into being, the first thing they have to tackle would be how best to stabilise our finances so that the New Mysore State is placed on a sound financial footing.

Sir, I know this Report will not be of much use hereafter beyond being a book of reference. The Chairman of the Committee once made a reference to the Government whether it was necessary to continue their work in view of the fact that Mysore is going to become bigger and there will have to be an over-all picture. But the Government asked them to continue their work and the Finance Minister yesterday explained that they wanted the Committee's recommendations in order to send up recommendations to the Finance Enquiry Commission. Beyond this, it will be kept in the library. It does not matter. When the new set-up comes here, a fresh committee should be appointed at once because this is a most important work that the New Government has to tackle. Many problems will arise and they will have to be solved. For an efficient administration, it is very necessary to know where they stand financially because everything is in confusion. Therefore, the first concern of the new Mysore Government is to appoint an expert Committee to go into the entire financial situation and ascertain what are our revenues and what are our commitments and have a clear picture before us.

Sir, the Committee have recommended taxation measures. They have recommended a surcharge on land revenue, increase of betterment levy and irrigation taxes, sales-tax and they have recommended that agricultural income-tax should be levied on all crops, whether they are commercial crops or food crops. I know Sir, that normally they would not have made such recommendations. As I have stated, the Committee was also in a desperate mood. The most desperate gentleman in that Committee was my Hon'ble friend Sri K. Pattabhi Raman. Otherwise, he would not have been a party to this, because I know his mind.

Whatever it may be, Sir, let the new committee examine the entire situation and find out where economy has to be effected, where retrenchment has to be effected and let them make suitable recommendations. Till then, let not the Government take advantage of the recommendations and pounce upon us with new and fresh measures of taxation.

Sir, our main object in requesting for the constitution of a committee was to curtail and cut down expenditure. In fact Sir, I have said that we have no objection to agree to fresh taxation. But we were anxious that the expenditure should be curtailed as far as possible in various Departments and then if it is inevitable, we will agree to that. They have recommended measures that have to be taken up in order to effect economy. Though it is not complete, most of their recommendations have to be given effect to Their recommendations are not specific. I wish the Committee had gone into each Department, had gone into each branch and found out how far it is possible to effect retrenchment in each Department. They have not done it. If a committee has to be appointed in future, they must be able to go department by department, find out if there are superfluous hands. The expenditure has gone up on establishment from 4½ crores to 9 crores. It may be that there are superfluous hands. It may be they are doing their work properly. It is a matter which should be scrutinised entirely department by department find out how many people can be retrenched, in what way retrenchment could be effected. This was what was done by Sri. K. S. Chandrasekhara Iyar Committee which was appointed in 1930 to go into various Departments. They gave specific recommendations to the Government as to how retrenchment could be effected. But here it is a general recommendation which will not be of much help. In this connection, I would like to draw the attention of the Government to two recommendations. They have said that the tours of the Ministers must be regulated and must be curtailed. This is what they have stated. The programme of tour should be prepared in advance for every quarter and should provide for a visit at regular intervals to every important centre of activity.

Sri H. SIDDAVEERAPPA.—There are more important recommendations than that.

Sri J. MOHAMED IMAM.—This is also important, because the Ministers can set an example for others to follow. This is what is said :

> "A complaint is often heard that officers are unable to adjust their tour programme because they are expected to accompany the Ministers when they tour in their jurisdiction. Apart from this, it is desirable that the Ministers should plan their tour in a systematic manner. Journeys under taken by them should serve some worthwhile public purpose."

9-30 A.M.

I entirely agree with this recommendation. Sir, before, we had an occasion to refer to this. I have absolutely no objection for the Ministers to travel. But. they should travel to do something good. On the other hand, Ministers travel everyday hundreds and thousands of miles with no purpose at all. They go there to lay the foundation stone of a hotel or a temple. I do not know what action Government have taken on this. I expected that Government would plan their tours and take some action. The Ministers themselves have not taken any action on the recommendations.

Next, Sir, our debt position. It has been pointed out in the report that the total indebtedness of the State should not exceed 10 per cent of the total revenue at any time. That is the principle and the financial cannon that has to be observed. Now alone we have been paying nearly 2½ crores.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

The Second Five-Year Plan the total indebtedness will rise so enormously that the State has to incur every year 7½ crores while our average income is

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between 18 to 20 crores. I do not know what our financial position would be. In course of time, I think, we will have to allot all our revenue towards Sinking Fund. With this I close my remarks.

Sri A. BHEEMAPPA NAIK (Molakalmuru)—To-day the House will have to rise at 10-30. Felicitation speeches must also be made. Therefore, I request that the debate on the Report be concluded at 10 A.M.

Sri B. HUTCHE GOWDA (Turuvekere).—No Sir. We have got to speak on the Report. It is not possible to close the debate at 10.

Sri L. SIDDAPPA (Chennagiri).—It is now 9-30. If we have to close the debate at 10-30, why should we have the farce of the debate at all?

*Sri S. SRINIVASA IYENGAR (T. Narasipur),—Sir, I rise to place my views on the recommendations of the Finance Enquiry Committee constituted by the Government of Mysore. The Committee consisted of eminent administrators and politicians. As has already been expressed, we have very little time to deal with the Report that the Committee have submitted. Sir, they have drawn very good conclusions.

At the outset, I would like to deal with the analysis about the financial position up to 1955-56. The Committee have stated that the Congress Government were handed over a Government which had a balanced revenue budget, and that in the period of ten years of the Congress rule, the State is having a deficit revenue budget.

Sri A. BHEEMAPPA NAIK.—What about the works done?

Sri S. SRINIVASA IYENGAR.—Sir, for the ears of Sri Bheemappa Naik I will repeat. The Committee say that the Congress Government was in possession of a Government in 1947 where the Government had a balanced revenue budget and in a period of ten years' Congress rule, the Congress Governmsnt are presenting a deficit revenue budget. That is all what I say.

Sri H. SIDDAVEERAPPA.—Why?

Sri S. SRINIVASA IYENGAR.—That is a different matter; I will come to it. Sir, in the period of ten years of Congress rule, the Government Party that used to say that they would abolish land revenue and all kinds of taxes, have presented to the people 13 items of taxation measures which yield an amount of 3½ crores per annum. That is the yield from 13 new taxation measures levied by the Congress regime between 1946-47 to 1956 57 and yet they are having a revenue deficit budget.

Sri A. BHEEMAPPA NAIK—Because of the facilities this are given.

Sri S. SRINIVASA IYENGAR.—That is a different thing; this is what the Committee say. According to financial theory there was a time and even now it is held so that in respect of revenue budget, they must balance. Even the Planning Commission and the Finance Commission have declared in unequivocal terms that revenue budgets of any State should balance. There are two aspects—the revenue budget and the capital budget. Capital budget is always framed to finance projects. Financing is by borrowed funds, by loans and other things. I do not touch that aspect at the present stage. I know progressive Governments embark on projects. Projects mean finance. Government will borrow; there is nothing wrong. They come under capital works. The previous Government also did it. What I am saying is, what is the financial position according to this Report? The position is that no Government can survive with a revenue deficit. With that object Governments levy taxes. My contention is, the taxations that are being levied in Mysore State are as many as 13 yielding a revenue of 3½ crores. They have not only levied these but they are not able to have a balanced revenue budget. This calls for a serious examination. The Committee estimates that, at the end of the Second Five-Year Plan, although it is purely hypothetical—there will be deficit of ten crores in the revenue budget. We may say that the calculations are purely hypothetical. But, yet the fact is there. The basis

for such statement is this. They have observed that in all these ten years of Congress rule the expenditure has gone on increasing at the rate of one crore per annum while the revenue receipts under taxation is of the order of about 60 lakhs per annum. With that background if the Government allow this expenditure to go on increasing at the rate of one crore every year, while the taxable revenue is dwindling and is only 60 lakhs and there is a balance of 40 lakhs to cover that position is not happy. It is only with this object that I have been pressing the point. This could be remedied by two ways, one by additional taxation and another by economy. We have to take a very serious view of these things. As has already been explained in the Report, financing of the Second Five-Year Plan can only be done by borrowings and not by revenue surpluses. The question of giving revenue surplusses will be no longer there in 1956-61. The Committee assumes that our borrowings in the period 1956-61 would be in the order of 100 crores. One thing I would like to say about the general principles in respect of taxation to which the Committee have also made a reference. They state that as it stands today the tax revenue of the country is somewhere about 7 to 8 per cent of the national income. The taxation is more progressive in urban than in rural parts. Therefore, the possibility of taxing the rural income is greater. These were the principles set down by the John Mathai Committee and the Madhava Rau Committee also state as to why these principles could not be applied to the State of Mysore. But, I have something to say.

There is still scope for urban taxation. I do not see eye to eye with the proposals made by the Finance Enquiry Committee. Standardisation of land revenue coupled with food prices is impracticable. It is not suitable for a backward country like Mysore. Secondly the Committee want certain relaxation and concession in sales tax. I do not think it is fair. Essential articles have been exempted from levy of sales tax and there is no need to give further concessions. As regards extension of incometax on agriculture, I can never agree ot it. We take the risk of growing food cro ps andin the face of posible damage the failure of rains, etc., andsupply to the consumers. Why should we be subjected to income tax. Therefore, most of the taxes recommended may not be quite healthy. Further, even the recommendations do not go to the extent of covering the anticipated revenue deficit.

I have very little time to debate and therefore I would like to close my speech.

Sri L. SIDDAPPA.—Sir, there seems to be a fear in this House that this Report prepared on the basis of figures furnished by the Government for the present State of Mysore is to no use for us after the 1st November. This is an important Report. How best we can make use of this Report and how best the future set-up can make use of this report, the House is anxious to hear one of the members of this House who was also a member of the Committee that prepared this report. If he can comply with our request, the House will have great pleasure in hearing him.

Sri K. PATTABHIRAMAN (Kolar).—Sir, I did not intend to participate in the debate because, my anxiety was that I should follow the debate and hear the various observations made on this Report for my own edification. Nevertheless, since a suggestion has been made by my very esteemed friend that I should speak I therefore venture ts say a few words on this occasion.

First and foremost, I have the greatest regard for the opinions expressed on the floor of this House and it has been a matter of sincere pleasure that the Committee's work has been amply appreciated and compliments paid ; and such criticisms as have been made are very helpful and very pertinent. On this occasion I must also express my personal pleasusre that I was associated with that Committee which I consider a great honour. Let me on this occasion desire it to be placed on record that the entire House acknowledged with a sense of grateful pleasure the work and labours of *Pradhana Siromani* N. Madhava Rau

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who presided over this Committee and brought about a report which is very important and valuable as can be seen from the several observations made in the course of the debate.

I should have ordinarily considered it my duty to expatiate and probe further into this matter. But as there is no time and as there is a feeling that the debate must close at 10 A.M., I will only make one observation and request the Hon'ble Finance Minister to consider this suggestion for what it is worth.

No doubt factually on the 1st of November, some of the data upon which this Report has proceeded may become a bit out of tune. There is no doubt about it. But the broad generalisations and the broad indications upon which this Report is based, I perfectly hope that it will be conceded that they will stand scrutiny. This is the suggestion that I am to make to the Finance Minister. After the 1st of November certain other issues will arise. One or two broad aspects should engage our immediate attention. Take for instance the Second Five-Year Plan. Now we have the Second Five-Year Plan relating to five States. We are going to coalesce on 1st November with these different plans relating to the areas which merge into Mysore. Therefore the first task that will be before this new Government from the 1st November is to have an integrated Five-Year Plan for the new State of Mysore which will come into existence. That necessarily requires a lot of study and a good deal of scrutiny. In that light and with that background this Report even factually will have a bearing and will be of great interest. Therefore I am making a suggestion to the Government if it commends itself to them: immediately after the 1st November, the first task before the new Government would be to set up an Expert Committee which will have to consider the various problems confronting them in connection with integrating all the sectional five plans relating to several areas and making an integrated Five-Year Plan for the entire new State and to consider the administrative and financial considerations. We will have to know thereafter and particularly in the month of November after the New State has come into existence, as to how we stand equipped administratively, and financially for the integrated Five-Year Plan.

The second question that will have to be considered is this: it is always good in the new set up to understand the financial position of the entire new State. There take for instance the new taxation measures that we may have to consider. We have to consider that in the light of the factual, objective statement *re* the taxable position made in the Report. Therefore an expert committee will have to consider these things. This has also another bearing. The Santhanam Commission is already at its task. In fact, I was glad to learn from the statement made by the Hon'ble Minister for Finance—I am referring to the statement that was supplied to us last night,—that it has already attracted his attention and the attention of the Government is also rivetted on the question of the Santhanam Commission. We will have to make sure within a period of one month, possibly not later than December, of all the new demands from the integrated picture of the New Second Five-Year Plan, and with reference to the financial structure that has been developed in the course of this Report, to assess our ability we may have to ask for a special case to be made out for our New State. I feel personally, specially, having had some occasion of looking into the several figures that had come up for scrutiny during my work as a Member of this Committee, I have this feeling Sir, that if the thesis is followed and if the expert committee gets about its business it should not be difficult to make out a special case. Apart from the loan assistance and various other grants, we can make out a strong case for a lumpsum grant from the Centre for the New State of Mysore for some years to come. That is one important task for the New State.

This Report will greatly help us. The resources of the new State are known and could be studied fully. I

have a feeling, Sir, that in a few years almost in about five or six years, we will have turned the corner and begin to see not only a period of plenty and prosperity but a period of surpluses. It should not be difficult to make out a case, if this expert committee goes about its business earnestly from the 1st November. not only for committed assistance and for that which it is usually doled out, but for more than that, a lumpsum outright grant. I feel that unless we get the usual Central Assistance, and grant of one crore or possibly two crores ear-marked for a certain period, in addition, it will be very difficult to maintain and discharge a responsibility that will entail upon us in the new set up.

There are other questions relating to the salary structure that will have to be considered ; and the like. The pay scales of N.G.Os. will have to be upgraded. There are large developmental works, and certain of them, works which will have to be taken up on priority basis. By and large, it is possible to consider some of them as appertaining to an All-India Development Scheme. Making out a special case for all these issues, it should be very easy for that Expert Committee to prepare our claim and that Expert Committee could strengthen the case of the New Government for Central assistance and for a crore or two to be ear-marked for the State. I do hope that this suggestion will commend itself to the Government. I feel that this Report will certainly be helpful to the Expert Committee in this supreme task.

On behalf of the Committee, I must tender my grateful thanks for the appreciation and for the very good sentiments and for the kind way in which the Report has been generally received.

10 A. M.

*ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಹುಚ್ಚೇಗೌಡ (ತುರುವೇಕೆರೆ).—ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ನಾನೇನೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಹೊತ್ತು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ಈ ವರದಿಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಮಾತನಾಡಿ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನವಿಲ್ಲ, ಅದರಿಂದ ದೇಶದ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗೆ ಅವಕಾಶ ತಪ್ಪುತ್ತದೆಂದು ಗೊತ್ತಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ನಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ನಾನು ಅಂಕ ಅಂಶ ಯಾವುದನ್ನೂ ಹೇಳುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ನಾವು ಯಾವ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿದ್ದೇವೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ನೆನಸಿಕೊಂಡರೆ ಕೈ ನಡುಗುತ್ತದೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ಹಣಕಾಸಿನ ಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಹಿಂದೆ ಹೇಗಿತ್ತು, ಈಗ ಹೇಗಿದೆ, ಮುಂದೆ 1961ನೆಯ ಇಸವಿಯ ಹೊತ್ತಿಗೆ ಹೇಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಯೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಹತ್ತು ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಒಂದು ಕೆಲಸಕ್ಕೆ ಕೊಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ನಮಗೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ, ಅಂಥ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಿದೆ. ಹಿಂದೆ ಕೆರೆ ಕಟ್ಟಬೇಕಾದರೆ, ರಸ್ತೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾದರೆ, ವಿದ್ಯಾಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಫಂಡ್ ಇತ್ತು. ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದಕ್ಕೂ ಫಂಡ್ ಇತ್ತು. ಅದರ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಅಸೆಟ್ಸ್ ಕೂಡ ಇದ್ದವು, ಅದನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈಗ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಕೆರೆ ಈಗ ಎಷ್ಟು ಕಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ಹಿಂದೆಷ್ಟು ಕಟ್ಟಿದ್ದರು ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ನೋಡಬಹುದು. ಈಗ 9 ವರ್ಷಗಳಲ್ಲಿ 1,300 ಕೆರೆ ಕಟ್ಟಿರಬಹುದು. ಈಗ 20 ಸಾವಿರ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಮೇಲ್ಪಟ್ಟು ಖರ್ಚಾಗುವ ಕೆರೆ ಕೆಲಸ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ಬಡ್ಜೆಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಹಣವೇ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಹಿಂದೆ ಆರು ಸಾವಿರ ಕೆರೆ ಕಟ್ಟಿ ಎಷ್ಟೋ ಅಸ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿಟ್ಟಿದ್ದರು. ಈಗ ಬಂಡವಾಳವೆಲ್ಲಿದೆ? ಸಾಲ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಬಡ್ಡಿ ಎಲ್ಲಿಂದ ತರುವುದು ? ಆ ವಿಚಾರ ಹೇಳಿ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನವಿಲ್ಲ. ಹಿಂದೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಆಡಳಿತದಲ್ಲಿ ದಕ್ಷತೆಯಿತ್ತು. ರಾಘವೇಂದ್ರರಾಯರ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನೇಮಿಸಿದ್ದ ಸಮಿತಿಯು ರಿಟ್ರೆಂಚ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರೆ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಬೆಲೆ ಕೊಡಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಈಗ ನೂರಾರು ಕೋಟಿ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳ ಸಾಲ ಹೊತ್ತುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಇಲ್ಲಿಯವರೆಗೆ ಹಾಕಿರುವ ತೆರಿಗೆ ಮುಂದೆ ಹಾಕುವ ತೆರಿಗೆ ಇವನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದರೆ ಭಯವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ವ್ಯಾಪಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಸೇಲ್ಸ್ ಟ್ಯಾಕ್ಸ್‌ನಿಂದ ಉಳಿಗಾಲವಿಲ್ಲ. ವ್ಯವಸಾಯಕ್ಕೆ ಉಳಿಗಾಲವಿಲ್ಲ. ರೈತರಿಗೆ ಹಿಂದೆ ಕೆರೆ ಕಟ್ಟಿಕೊಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು, ಈಗ ಕಟ್ಟಿಕೊಡಲು ಖರ್ಚನ್ನು ಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ರೈತರ ಮೇಲೆ ಹಾಕಿ ಎಂದು ಶಿಫಾರಸು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದರಿಂದ ರೈತರಿಗೆ ಉಳಿಗಾಲವಿಲ್ಲ. ಯಾವ ರೈತನಾದರೂ ಪಬ್ಲಿಕ್ ವರ್ಕ್ಸ್ ಇಲಾಖೆಯವರು ಎಸ್ಟಿಮೇಟ್ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಹಣ ಕೊಡಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವೆ ? ಇದನ್ನು ಯೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಇನ್ನು ಮುಂದೆ ಒಂದು ಕೆರೆ ಕೂಡ ಆಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ದಿವಸ 500-600 ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಮುಂದೆ ಒಂದು ಎಕರೆಗೆ ಒಂದು ಸಾವಿರ-ಎರಡು ಸಾವಿರ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರೆ ಯಾವ ರೀತಿ ಸಾಧ್ಯ ? ಮುಂದೆ ಕೆರೆ ಕಟ್ಟಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವೆ ? ಆದಾಯದ ಬಾಬುಗಳೆಲ್ಲಾ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಗಿವೆ. ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಬಾಬುಗೂ ಹಣಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಒಂದು ಸ್ಕೀಂಗ್ ಇದ್ದೇ ಇದೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ಹಣವೆಲ್ಲಾ ಯಾವ ರೀತಿ ಖರ್ಚಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆಯೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ನೋಡಬಹುದು. ಈ ದಿವಸ ಎಕ್. ಇ. ಎಸ್. ಬ್ಲಾಕುಗಳಿಗೆ ಹಣ ಯಾವ ರೀತಿ ಖರ್ಚಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ, ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಯಾರು ಹಣ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ನೋಡಬೇಕು. ಒಂದೂ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಖರ್ಚು ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಎರಡಾಣೆ ಅನುಕೂಲ ಕೂಡ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ ವಾಲಂಟೀರ್ಸ್ ಎಲ್ಲಗಾದರೂ ಹೋದರೆ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಡೆಪ್ಯುಟಿ ಕಮಿಷನರಿರಬೇಕು, ಇಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೆ ವರದಿ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಮೊನ್ನೆ ಹಾಗೆ ನಡೆದಿದೆ. ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಹೋದಾಗ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಹಾಜರಿರುವಂತೆ ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್‌ನವರು ಹೋದಾಗಲೂ ಇರಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ರೈಲ್ವೆ ಇಲಾಖೆಯಿಂದ ಎಂಟು ಕೋಟಿ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳ ಆದಾಯ ಬರುತ್ತಿತ್ತು. ಅದನ್ನು ಕಿತ್ತುಕೊಂಡರು. ಹಿಂದೆ ಗೋಲ್ಡ್ ಡ್ಯೂಟಿಯಿಂದ 50 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳ ಆದಾಯ ಬರುತ್ತಿತ್ತು. ಈ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಬಂದಮೇಲೆ ಅದನ್ನು ನುಂಗಿಬಿಟ್ಟಿದೆ. ಸೆಂಟ್ರಲ್ ಎಕ್ಸೈಸ್‌ನಿಂದ

(ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಹುಚ್ಚೇಗೌಡ)

ನುಮಾರು 50 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳು ಬರುತ್ತಿದ್ದವು. ಈಗ ಆದಾಯ ಬರುವ ಬಾಬುಗಳೆಲ್ಲಾ ಕೇಂದ್ರಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋದುವು, ಆದಾಯ ಬರುವುದೆಲ್ಲಾ ಹೋಯಿತು. ಇಷ್ಟೂರೆನ್ಸ್ ನಮ್ಮದಾಗಿತ್ತು, ಅದನ್ನೂ ಕಿತ್ತು ಕೊಂಡರು. ಈಗಿರುವ ರಾಜ್ಯಾಂಗದ ನಿಯಮಗಳು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿಲ್ಲ, ಅವಕ್ಕೆ ಖಂಡಿತ ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿ ಮಾಡದಿದ್ದರೆ ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ನಮ್ಮ ಹಣ ನಾವು ಕೊಡುವ ಕಂದಾಯ; ನಾವು ಖರ್ಚುಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅಧಿಕಾರವಿಲ್ಲ. ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದಕ್ಕೂ ಕೇಂದ್ರದಿಂದ ಡೈರೆಕ್ಟಿವ್ ಬರುತ್ತಿದ್ದರೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಹಣಕಾಸಿನ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಎಂದಿಗೂ ಉತ್ತಮವಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ದಿವಸ ನಮ್ಮ ಬಡ್ಜೆಟ್ ಬರೀ ಸಂಬಳಸಾರಿಗೆ ಮತ್ತು ಇತರ ನಾರ್ಮಲ್ ಎಕ್ಸ್‌ಪೆಂಡಿಚರಿಗೇ ಸಾಲದು. ಮುಂದೆ ಎರಡುಕೋಟಿ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಒಪ್ಪಿದ ಮೇಲೆ ಬಡ್ಜೆಟ್ ತಯಾರು ಮಾಡಬೇಕು, ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಾರೆಂಬ ಭರವಸೆಯೇನಿವೆ ? ವಿದ್ಯುಚ್ಛಕ್ತಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮುಂದುವರಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ನೆರವನ್ನು ಕಾಯಬೇಕು. ವಿದ್ಯುಚ್ಛಕ್ತಿ ತೆರಿಗೆಯನ್ನು ಒಂದಕ್ಕೆ ಎರಡರಷ್ಟು ಮಾಡಬೇಕು, ಜಾಸ್ತಿಮಾಡ ಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಹೀಗೆ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಹೇಗೆ ? ತೆರಿಗೆಯಿಂದ 3½ ಕೋಟಿ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳು ಬರುತ್ತವೆ. ಮುಂದಿನ ಪ್ರೋಗ್ರಾಂ ಪ್ರಕಾರ 6 ಕೋಟಿ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳ ಖೋತಾ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಎರಡು ಕೋಟಿ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳ ನಾರ್ಮಲ್ ಡಿಫಿಸಿಟ್ ಇದೆ. 9 ಕೋಟಿ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಎಕ್ಸ್. ಜಿ. ಓ. ಗಳ ಸಂಬಳ ಸಾರಿಗೆ ಹಣ—ಇಷ್ಟು ಹೊರಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಎಲ್ಲಿಂದ ಬರಬೇಕು ? ಒಂದು ಸಮಿತಿ ಮಾಡಿ ಯಾವ ಬಾಬಿನಲ್ಲಿ ದುರ್ವ್ಯಯವಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆಯೋ ಅದನ್ನು ತಡೆಗಟ್ಟದಿದ್ದರೆ ಎಂದೆಂದಿಗೂ ದೇಶದ ಏಳಿಗೆಗಾಗಿ ಬಡ್ಜೆಟ್ ತಯಾರಿ ಸಿದ ಹಾಗಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದಷ್ಟು ಜಾಗ್ರತೆ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದ ಸರ್ಕಾರಗಳನ್ನು ತಮ್ಮ ವಶಕ್ಕೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಬೇಗ ಹಾಕುವ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಬರುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಏನೆಂದರೆ, ನಾವು ಇದರ ಮೇಲೆ ಚರ್ಚೆ ಮಾಡುವುದರಿಂದ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನವಿದೆಯೆ ಎಂದರೆ ಅದೂ ಕೂಡ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಮುಂದೆ ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದೊಡನೆ ವಿಲೀನವಾಗುವ ಪ್ರಾಂತಗಳು ಯಾವ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿವೆ, ಸಾಲ ಹೊತ್ತುಕೊಂಡು ಬರುತ್ತವೆಯೋ ಅಥವಾ ಆದಾಯ ವುಳ್ಳವುಗಳಾಗಿವೆಯೋ ಏನೂ ಗೊತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಈಗ ಒಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಇರುವ ಕೇಂದ್ರೀಕರಣ ನೀತಿಯನ್ನು ಖಂಡಿತ ವಿರೋಧಿಸಿ ಆದಷ್ಟು ಜಾಗ್ರತೆ ಆದರಿಂದ ಬಿಡುಗಡೆ ಹೊಂದಬೇಕಾದದ್ದು ಸೂಕ್ತವಾದ ಮಾರ್ಗ, ಇನ್ನಾವುದರಿಂದಲೂ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನವಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಸೂಚಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Now the debate will close. Is there anything to reply?

Sri H. SIDDAVEERAPPA.—I can only say that so far as the points raised are concerned, it should not be taken that I have agreed to all of them. For want of time, I am unable to reply to every point raised by Hon'ble Members.

Concluding Remarks.

Sri Kadidal MANJAPPA. (Chief Minister).—Sir, this is the last day of the last session of this august House. This is the last Legislative Assembly of the present Mysore State. On this occasion I wish to say a few words and it is worthwhile to trace the history of the legislative bodies in this State.

The first legislative body—not exactly a legislative body, it was first a Representative Assembly in 1891—was constituted by means of an executive order. Thereafter in 1907 the first Legislative Council was constituted. In 1923 the Representative Assembly was constituted on statutory basis. The Representative Assembly consisted of 311 persons. It functioned till 1949. As members are aware, in 1947, the Constituent Assembly was constituted and thereafter it was converted into the Legislative Assembly in 1949 and both the Legislative Assembly and Legislative Council were dissolved. In 1952, this august body was constituted under the Constitution. I had the privilege of being a member of the Representative Assembly, Legislative Council, Constituent Assembly and of this august Body. When the so-called native States had no idea of democratic institutions, this State had the privilege of having these bodies. Under the able rule of successive Maharajas and the administrators, this State prospered on account of the sacrifice and co-operation of people on the one side and the Government Servants on the other side. On account of able administration of successive administrators, this State gained the reputation of being a model State. I can with a certain amount of pride claim that this State is far in advance of other States in regard to developmental activities.

Sir, I do not wish to say much on this occasion. The people of the State in general are good, very generous and law-abiding. With great satisfaction I must submit on this occasion that at no time I had any kind of quarrel. Most of my colleagues are in office for the last 4½ years. The

public of Mysore in general have co-operated with us. But for their co-operation we would not have been able to push through several important measures in this House. I was called upon to shoulder the responsibility of being the Leader of this House in the month of August all of a sudden. Since then this House has passed some important measures, and the Government have taken important decisions. But for the co-operation of this august Body we would not have been able to take those important decisions. The Opposition also I am happy to say has co-operated with us on many occasions and for several important measures they have supported the Government. No doubt they have criticised us and they ought to criticise us because it is their duty. But on the whole the Hon'ble Members of the Opposition have extended to us their goodwill and co-operation. On this occasion I must acknowledge with thanks their co-operation.

This Assembly is going to be merged with the greater Assembly of the greater Mysore which will come into existence from 1st November. Of course all of us will continue to be the members of that greater Body, but we will cease to be members of this House from 1st November. I do not wish to say much but I only repeat what I have stated. The Speaker, who is a friend of mine and who is a colleague of mine not only in the Legislature but also in the Bar has co-operated with the Government. He has guided the deliberations of this House, he has enlightened us on many occasions when complicated issuse were raised. I must thank the Speaker for all the co-operation and help that was extended to us.

So far as I am concerned, I have been a Minister since 1952. People may not agree with my views regarding the land reforms or certain other questions. But, in general, I had the privilege of having the goodwill and affection of all Hon'ble Members of this House. I am grateful to them. All of you have got a soft corner for me; in spite of differences we have got on some matters. I am the last Chief Minister of the present Mysore State. On this occasion I acknowledge with gratitude and regard the help that I have received at the hands of the Hon'ble Members and at the hands of the public in general.

I am happy to say on this occasion that our beloved Rajpramukh has been appointed as the Governor of the new Mysore State. He is a benevolent Ruler and enlightened gentleman. I am sure with his guidance, the Mysore State will prosper. May God give us strength to go forward united to make Mysore a very prosperous State.

With these few words I conclude. Thank you.

*Sri J. MOHAMED IMAM (Jagalur).—Mr. Speaker, I fully share the views expressed by the Leader of this House. I feel the present occasion a very happy occasion for me. Sir, recently I read a press report that the Chief Minister of Hyderabad and Madras in their fare-well speeches expressed that they were sorry to part with their daughters in order to send them to their husbands' homes. I feel like the proverbial mothers-in-law who welcome their daughters-in-law.

Sri H. SIDDAVEERAPPA (Minister for Home and Finance).—Where are the sons-in-law?

Sri J. MOHAMED IMAM.—Sir, the Constitution is the husband. We are all wedded to the Constitution. Both the mothers-in-law and the fathers-in-law are wedded to the Constitution.

Sri H. SIDDAVEERAPPA.—How can there be one husband for both?

Sri J. MOHAMED IMAM.—The Finance Minister, Sir, with his mathematical precision has taken it literally. I said that we are in a happy position wherein we are going to welcome our brethren who were separated from us till now by unforeseen circumstances beyond our control. Sir, members of this Assembly were elected 4½ years ago, and since then we have worked together, we have striven together and all of us, individually and jointly, have done our best to enhance the reputation and prestige of the State. It is true, we have quar relled; we have criticised each other and sometimes bitterly too. But all

(SRI J. MOHAMED IMAM.)

the same, underlying that, there was always the element of love and affection, because, I have stated previously, that we quarrel and quarrel because we love each other and we respect each other. During these 4½ years, this last Assembly of the present Mysore State has done very good work. We have behaved like members of the same family and I must admit that all the members here have loved each other and they have imbibed a sort of personal and mutual affection. Sir, this side of the House, is called the Opposition we formed the Opposition with a view to offer constructive suggestion and advice without fear or rancour. We have criticised the Government whenever we thought it fit and necessary and at the same time, I must admit that the relationship between the Treasury Bench and the Opposition has been very good. I know many instances where the views of the Opposition has prevailed and has been accepted. For example, yesterday's incident. And I also know where the Government has failed to accept the suggestion of the Opposition. I may mention as an instance, the District Board Elections which still remains unsolved. I hope Sir, at least the future Government will solve this knotty problem and give us these local bodies which are very badly needed.

I must thank the Leader of the House, not only the present Leader, but his predecessor in office Sri Hanumanthaiya who treated the Opposition with great courtesy and respect and faith. I must thank the Treasury Benches. They have been very accommodative; specially in matters of election and other matters, they have shown due consideration. Apart from this technical consideration, the relationship between the Treasury Benches and this side of the House has been most cordial and I hope it will be easy hereafter. I must also take this opportunity Sir, to thank you Mr. Speaker. The importance of our opposition depends a good deal on the Speaker. It is the Chair tha thas to upheld our rights and I must take this opportunity that you have been very considerate towards the Opposition. You have shown all leniency and though it was our initial apprehension that you belonged to the Party in power, all our fears vanished into thin air as days passed by. I thank you for the courtesy shown to the Opposition in this Assembly. This is perhaps the first Assembly after the Constitution that was elected and this is also the last Assembly of the present State of Mysore before the Reorganisation. I must say and say with pride that this Assembly has done many things which we can regard with pride and which posterity also will remember. We have had some omissions also which may be remembered by the posterity. I am not going to allude to them at the moment. But I may state that this Assembly may be proud of its work for it has done certain things which will go down in history. For example, the Reorganisation of the State itself. We wanted from the beginning this Karnataka and all the people living in this area wanted to come together and we recall to our mind with a sense of pride that we have realised our object and from the 1st November we are going to come together, we are going to live together and we are going to work together not only for mutual benefit, but also to enhance the glory of the New State. We can very well be proud of this achievement and this will go down in history.

We have other achievements also to our credit. For example, the nationalisation of the K. G. F. which was also a very thorny problem. That is also one instance where this Asssembly were not guided by party slogans, but only by the considerations of the good of the State. Unanimously they achieved that object. Again, we have other matters, such as the Nationalisation of the B. T. C. and various other factors. We have done various other things. We can very well pride ourselves that this Assembly has done good work and it can be proud of its work.

Sir, I must also take this occasion, to thank the Secretary and the staff of the Legislature. The energetic and

mercurial Secretary is always the friend of the legislators and gives timely advice.

Sri Kadidal MANJAPPA.—I am sorry I had forgotten to say that.

Sri J. MOHAMED IMAM.—I am sure his services and the service of the Assistant Secretary and the Staff will be very much needed and will be very important when the new Assembly which is a bigger Assembly which will be confronted with very serious problems. I think his valuable advice will be of much use to the enlarged Assembly. I take this opportunity of thanking him on behalf of this House.

10-30 A.M.

Sir, it is a matter of great satisfaction that our His Highness the Maharaja has been appointed as the Governor of the new Mysore. It is an honour not to His Highness but to the entire State. It has been the desire of the people of Mysore that His Highness the Maharaja should be associated with the administration of the State, because, Mysore owes its present position, prestige and development in no small measure to the Rulers of the State of Mysore.

Mysore was the first State in India to introduce and associate popular element with the administration. The Mysore Rulers have always been responsive to the aspirations and desires of the people. They have exercised their influence in no small measure in the building of the State. The credit of having made Mysore a Model State must go to the Rulers and the Royal Family. Sir, the present Maharaja is a highly educated person and well talented. We are immensely happy that he will be our Governor and will be associated with the administration. But for his love to the State of Mysore and its people, I am sure, he would not have accepted this place. It is a gain to the State and not to him. I am sure he will always bring glory and prestige to the State of Mysore.

In this connection I wish to say a word about the Dasara. I do not know what would be the future of Dasara. It is said that this year's festival would be the last.

Sri Kadidal MANJAPPA.—Sir, I may be permitted to go. My friend will be here. The Hon'ble Speaker and other Hon'ble Members may please make it convenient to be at the Tea Party at about 10-45.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Yes.

Sri J. MOHAMED IMAM.—I know Sir, Dasara is an institution which has come to the State of Mysore. It is not merely a political institution, but it is a cultural institution and a social institution. The people of Mysore are used to it. So, it is our anxious desire that this grand institution, this institution which has come from ages must be retained in some form or other. Apart from its economic value and other advantages, I want that tradition should be continued and it is left to the future Government.

Sir, there is very little time at our disposal. This Assembly has an important part to play in future. The new Assembly, the composite Assembly, is going to be formed from 1st of November wherein we also take part. We will be there along with others as founder partners. Naturally the members of this House are more conversant with the affairs of the State, with the problems of the State than our friends who are coming afresh to this Assembly. So, our responsibility is enhanced. Practically, for some time we have to guide them and lead them in the right path. That is a greater responsibility which we have to shoulder. Sir, some of us may have our own views. We may have divergent views. But, we must remember that when all of us come here we must share the sorrows and joys. We have to live together and work together. So, in the future set up our experience would be of great value to the members of the Government. We must remember that maxim 'all for one and one for all'. We know that we will have to face big problems. But those problems could be solved to the satisfaction of all provided there is understanding and harmony, goodwill and good spirit.

Sir, it as a matter of great pleasure and it is a pleasant duty now alone to welcome the new members. They will find in us very good brethren. We will

(SRI J. MOHAMED IMAM.)

all dedicate ourselves to build up a new State of Mysore. At the same time, Sir, I thank you and my various friends who have been very good to me. Well, Sir, I might have criticized but I know that every member of this House has some affection towards me and every one of them is my friend and well-wisher. I thank all of them. With these words I conclude.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಕೆ. ವೀರಣ್ಣಗೌಡ (ಮದ್ದೂರು).—ಸ್ವಾಮಿ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರೆ, ಮೈಸೂರು ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದ, ಈಗಿನ ಮೈಸೂರು ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದ ಶಾಸನ ಸಭೆಯ ಅಧಿವೇಶನ ಸೇರುವುದು ಇದೇ ಕಡೆಯ ದಿನ ಎಂದು ನಾವು ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬಹುದು. ನಮ್ಮ ಮೆಂಬರುಶನ ಮುಕ್ತಾಯವಾಗುವುದರೊಳಗೆ ಒಂದೆರಡು ಸಾರಿ ನಾವು ಸೇರುತ್ತೇವೆ, ಆದರೆ ಈಗಿರುವ ಹಾಗೆ ಸೇರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ, ಹೊಸ ವಿಶಾಲ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದ ಶಾಸನ ಸಭೆಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರಾಗಿ ನಾಲ್ಕಾರು ತಿಂಗಳ ರಾಜ್ಯಾಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಚರ್ಚೆ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸೇರುತ್ತೇವೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಸ್ವಾಭಾವಿಕವಾಗಿ ಈ ದಿನ ಈ ಸಭೆಯ ಕಡೆಯ ಅಧಿವೇಶನದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಡೆಯದಿನ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರೆ ತಪ್ಪಾಗಲಾರದು. ಇಂಥ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವು ಹಿಂದಿನ ನೆನಪುಗಳು ನಮ್ಮ ಮನಸ್ಸಿಗೆ ಸ್ವಾಭಾವಿಕವಾಗಿ ಬರುತ್ತವೆ. ಈ ಸಭೆ ರಚಿತವಾದ ಮೇಲೆ ನಮ್ಮೆಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ಬಹಳ ಮಾನ್ಯರೂ ಸ್ನೇಹಿತರೂ ಆಗಿದ್ದಂಥ ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಸಿದ್ದಯ್ಯನವರು ಈ ಸಭಾಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರಾಗಿ ಆರಿಸಿಬಂದು ಸಭೆಯ ಕಾರ್ಯಕಲಾಪಗಳನ್ನು ದಕ್ಷತೆಯಿಂದ ನಡೆಸಿ ಕೀರ್ತಿಗಳಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ದುರದೃಷ್ಟವಶಾತ್ ಅವರು ನಮ್ಮೆಡುರಿಗೆ ಇಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೂ, ಅವರ ವಿನಯಪೂರ್ವಕವಾದ ಮಾತು, ನಿಷ್ಪಕ್ಷಪಾತ ಸ್ವಭಾವ ಮತ್ತು ಈ ಸಭೆಯ ಕಾರ್ಯಾದಕ್ಷತೆಯನ್ನು ನಡೆಸಿದಂಥ ದಕ್ಷತೆ ಈಗಲೂ ನಮ್ಮ ಸ್ಮರಣೆಗೆ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಅವರಾದ ಮೇಲೆ, ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ತಾವು ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರಾಗಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಾದಕ್ಷತೆಯನ್ನು ನಡೆಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಬರುತ್ತಿದ್ದೀರಿ. ತಮ್ಮ ಸಮಕ್ಷಮವೇ ಮಾತನಾಡಿದರೆ ಅದು ಮುಖಸ್ತುತಿ ಎಂದು ತಪ್ಪು ಭಾವನೆಗೆ ಅವಕಾಶ ಕೊಟ್ಟಂತಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂಬ ಸಂಕೋಚವಿದೆ. ಆದರೂ ಮನಸ್ಸಿನಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಎರಡು ಮಾತುಗಳನ್ನು ಹೇಳಬೇಕು. ತಾವು ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಪರವಾಗಿ ಆಗಲಿ, ಸದಸ್ಯರ ಪರವಾಗಿ ಆಗಲಿ ಎದುರು ಪಕ್ಷದ ಸದಸ್ಯರ ಪರವಾಗಿ ಆಗಲಿ ಯಾವ ಭಾಗವನ್ನೂ ಮಹಿಸದೆ ನಿಷ್ಪಕ್ಷಪಾತವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೋತ್ತರಗಳ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲೂ, ನಿರ್ಣಯಗಳ ಚರ್ಚೆಯ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲೂ, ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಚರ್ಚೆಯ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲೂ ವರ್ತಿಸಿದ್ದೀರಿ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರೆ ಅದು ಎಂದೆಂದಿಗೂ ಉತ್ಪ್ರೇಕ್ಷೆಯ ಮಾತುಗಳಾಗಲಾರವು. ಎರಡನೆಯದಾಗಿ, ಮಾನವ ಸ್ವಭಾವಕ್ಕನುಸಾರವಾಗಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಮೇಲೆ ಕೆಲವರು ಆವೇಶ, ಆಕ್ರೋಶ, ಕೋಪತಾಪಗಳಿಗೆ ಗುರಿಯಾಗಿ ಈ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಚರ್ಚೆ ಮಾಡುವಾಗ ನಡೆದುಕೊಂಡ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲೂ ತಾವು ಹಸನ್ಮುಖಿಗಳಾಗಿ ಶಾಂತತೆಯಿಂದ ಸಮಾಧಾನಪಡಿಸಿ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಶಾಂತ ವಾತಾವರಣವನ್ನುಂಟುಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಬಹಳ ಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಸಹಾಯ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೀರಿ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುವುದು ತಮ್ಮ ಎದುರಿಗೆ ಆಡುವ ಮಾತಲ್ಲ. ಹೀಗೆ ತಾವು ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಒಪ್ಪುವ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಸಭೆಯ ಆಡಳಿತವನ್ನು ನಡೆಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಬಂದಿರುವುದು ಒಂದು ಹೆಮ್ಮೆಯ ವಿಚಾರ, ಸಂತೋಷಪಡತಕ್ಕ ವಿಚಾರ.

ಈ ಸಭೆಯ ಕಾರ್ಯಕಲಾಪಗಳನ್ನು ನಾವು ಈಕ್ಷಿಸುವುದಾದರೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಎದುರು ಪಕ್ಷದ ನಾಯಕರಾದ ಶ್ರೀ ಇಮಾಂ ಸಾಹೇಬರು ಹೇಳಿರುವ ಹಾಗೆ ನಾವು ಶಾಸನ ಸಭಾ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ನಮ್ಮ ಭುಜ ತಟ್ಟಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಹಾಗೆ ನಡೆಸಿದ್ದೇವೆಂದರೆ ಅದೇನೂ ತಪ್ಪಾಗಲಾರದು. ಸೌಕರ್ಯ, ಅನುಕೂಲ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ಓದಗಜನತೆಗೆ ಬೇಕಾದ ಅಗತ್ಯಬದ್ಧಾಗ ಜನರಮೇಲೆ ಸುಂಕ, ಕಂದಾಯ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ಹೊರಿಸಬೇಕಾದ ಪ್ರಸಂಗ ಬಂದರೂ ಸಹ, ಕೆಲವೇಳೆ ಅಂಥ ಕಂದಾಯ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸುವುದರಿಂದ ಜನಸಾಮಾನ್ಯರಿಗೆ ತೊಂದರೆಯಾಗ ಬಹುದೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ಈ ಸಭೆಯವರು ಗಮನಿಸಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಎಷ್ಟೇ ಒತ್ತಾಯಮಾಡಿದರೂ ಜನರ ಮೇಲೆ ತೆರಿಗೆಯ ಭಾರ ಹಾಕಬಾರದೆಂದು ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಕಡ್ಡಾಯವಾಗಿ ತಿಳಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಆದರೆ ಎಲ್ಲಿ ತೆರಿಗೆ ಹಾಕಲು ಅಗತ್ಯವಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಕಂಡು ಬರುತ್ತದೋ ಅಂಥ ಸಂದರ್ಭಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತ್ರ ಈ ಸಭೆ ತನ್ನ ಒಪ್ಪಿಗೆಯನ್ನು ನೀಡಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಇನ್ನು ದೇಶದ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಕಾರ್ಯವನ್ನು ನಡೆಸತಕ್ಕ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಈ ಸಭೆ ತನ್ನ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಯನ್ನು ಬಹಳ ದಕ್ಷತೆಯಿಂದಲೂ ಮತ್ತು ಯಶಸ್ವಿಯಾಗಿಯೂ ನಡೆಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಬಂದಿದೆಯೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರೆ ಅದು ನಮ್ಮ ಆತ್ಮ ಪ್ರಶಂಸೆಯನ್ನು ನಾವೇ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡ ಹಾಗಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ನಾನು ತಿಳಿದು ಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಶ್ರೀ ಮಹಮ್ಮದ್ ಇಮಾಂರವರು ಹೇಳಿರುವಹಾಗೆ ಈ ಸಭೆಯು ನಡೆಸಿರತಕ್ಕ ಕಾರ್ಯಕಲಾಪಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಚಿನ್ನದಗಣಿ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಕರಣ ಮಸೂದೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದು ಬಹಳ ಹೆಮ್ಮೆಪಟ್ಟುಕೊಳ್ಳುವಂಥ ವಿಚಾರ. ಹೀಗೆ ಇನ್ನೂ ಈ ಸಭೆ ಏನೇನು ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಸಾಧಿಸಿದೆ ಎನ್ನುವುದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಹೇಳುತ್ತ ಅದನ್ನು ಒಂದು ಪಟ್ಟಿಮಾಡಲು ಈಗ ಕಾಲಾವಕಾಶವಿಲ್ಲ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎ. ಪಿ. ನರಸಿಂಹರೆಡ್ಡಿ (ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು—ದಕ್ಷಿಣ).—ಆ ವಿಧಾನ ಸೌಧದ ವಿಚಾರವೋ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಕೆ. ವೀರಣ್ಣಗೌಡ.—ಕೆಲವು ವಿಚಾರಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಈ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸಭೆ ಸರ್ವಾನುಮತದಿಂದ ಭಿನ್ನಾಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವನ್ನು ವ್ಯಕ್ತಪಡಿಸಿರುವ ಹಾಗೆ ವಿಧಾನ ಸೌಧದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಈ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸಭೆ ತನ್ನ ಏಕಾಭಿಪ್ರಾಯದಿಂದ ಅದನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟಿಸಿದ್ದು 'ಬೇಷ್' ಎಂದು ಎನ್ನಲಿಲ್ಲ. ವಿಧಾನಸೌಧ ದೇಶಕ್ಕೊಂದು ದೊಡ್ಡ ಕಳಶಪ್ರಾಯವಾಗಿರಬಹುದು. ಆದರೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಕೈಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹಣವಿಲ್ಲದಿರುವಾಗ ಹೀಗೆ ಕೋಟ್ಯಂತರ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಅಲಂಕಾರಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಖರ್ಚು ಮಾಡುವುದು ಖಂಡಿತ ಯೋಗ್ಯವಾದದ್ದಲ್ಲ—ಸರಿಯಾದದ್ದಲ್ಲ ಎಂತಲೇ ನಾವು ಕಂತೋಕ್ತವಾಗಿಯೂ. ಘಂಟಾಘೋಷವಾಗಿಯೂ ತಿಳಿಸಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಆದರೆ ಅಂಥ ದುಂದು ಗಾರಿಕೆಯ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಕೈಹಾಕಿದೆ. ಅದುದರಿಂದ ಅದನ್ನು ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ ಪಕ್ಷಕ್ಕೆ ಸೇರಿದ ಸದಸ್ಯರುಗಳಾದ ನಾವು ಅದನ್ನು ಒಳಗೆ ಹಾಕಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು ಎಂಬ ವಂಚನೆಯನ್ನು ಎಣಿಸದೆ ನ್ಯಾಯವಾದ ವಿಚಾರಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಉಗ್ರವಾದ ಟೀಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ನಾವು ಎಂದೂ ಹಿಮ್ಮೆಟ್ಟಿಲ್ಲ. ಒಂದು ದೇಶದ ಆಡಳಿತವನ್ನು ನಡೆಸುವಾಗ, ಅದರಲ್ಲೂ ಜನತೆಯ ಕುಂದುಕೊರತೆಗಳ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಚರ್ಚೆಗಳಾಗುತ್ತಿರುವಾಗ, ಒಬ್ಬರಿಗೊಬ್ಬರಿಗೆ ಭಿನ್ನಾಭಿಪ್ರಾಯಗಳು ಬರಬಹುದು. ಆದರೆ ಇವರು ತಮ್ಮವರು—ಇವರು ಬೇರೆಯ

ವರು ಎಂಬ ಅಂಶವನ್ನೇ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳದಂತೆ ಆಡಳಿತ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಸಭೆಯು ನಿರ್ದಾಕ್ಷಿಣ್ಯವಾಗಿ ವರ್ತಿಸಿರತಕ್ಕದ್ದು ಒಂದು ಹೆಮ್ಮೆಯ ವಿಚಾರವೇ. ಇಷ್ಟನ್ನೂ ನಾನು ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಆಡಳಿತ ಪಕ್ಷದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾಯಿತು. ಇನ್ನು ಸಭಾಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರಾಗಿರತಕ್ಕ ತಾವು ತಮ್ಮ ಕಾರ್ಯವನ್ನು ಬಹಳ ದಕ್ಷತೆಯಿಂದ ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಬಂದಿರುತ್ತೀರಿ. ತಾವು ಆ ವಿರೋಧ ಪಕ್ಷದವರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ವರ್ತಿಸುವುದನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದರೆ ವಿರೋಧ ಪಕ್ಷವೇ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಪರವಾಗಿದೆಯೇನೋ —ನಾವೇ ವಿರೋಧ ಪಕ್ಷದವರಾಗಿರುತ್ತೇವೇನೋ ಎನ್ನುವಷ್ಟರಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ತಾವು ಅವರಿಗೂ ನಮಗೂ ತಮ್ಮ ಸಹಕಾರವನ್ನು ತೋರಿಸಿದ್ದೀರಿ. ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರಾದ ತಾವು ದೇಶದ ಹಿತ ಮತ್ತು ಜನರ ಹಿತಗಳಿಗೆ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಗಮನ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ತಮ್ಮ ಪಕ್ಷದ ಹಿತಕ್ಕೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಗಮನ ಕೊಡಬಾರದೆಂಬ ಘನೋದ್ದೇಶದಿಂದ ಕೆಲಸ ನಡೆಸಿರುತ್ತೀರಿ ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ತಾವು ಈ ಸಭೆಯ ಎಲ್ಲ ಪಕ್ಷಗಳಿಗೂ ಕಾರ್ಯತಃ ತೋರಿಸಿದ್ದೀರಿ. ಈ ದಿವಸಕ್ಕೆ ಈ ಸಭೆಯು ಮುಕ್ತಾಯವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ನಾಳೆ ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಸಭೆ ಸೇರುವಾಗ ವಿಶಾಲ ಮೈಸೂರಾಗಿ ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಮತ್ತು ಉತ್ತರ ಕನ್ನಡ ಪ್ರದೇಶ, ಹೈದರಾಬಾದ್, ಕೊಡಗು ಮತ್ತು ಮೈಸೂರು ದೇಶಗಳ ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಗಳನ್ನೊಳಗೊಂಡ ಒಂದು ದೊಡ್ಡ ಸಭೆ ಸೇರುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಹಿಂದೆ ಕರ್ಣಾಟಕ ಪ್ರಾಂತ್ಯ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣವಾಗಬೇಕೆಂದು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಚರ್ಚೆಯಾಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಅದನ್ನು ವಿರೋಧಿಸಿದ್ದವರ ಪೈಕಿ ನಾನೂ ಒಬ್ಬನಾಗಿರುತ್ತೇನೆ. ನಾನು ಆರೀತಿ ವಿರೋಧಿಸಲು ಕಾರಣ ಏನೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ಆಗಲೇ ಹೇಳಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಪುನಃ ಅದನ್ನೇ ಈ ದಿವಸ ಹೇಳುವುದು ಅಪ್ರಕೃತ. ಆದಾಗ್ಯೂ ಕಾರಣಾಂತರದಿಂದ ಒಂದೆರಡು ಮಾತುಗಳನ್ನು ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳ ಪುನರ್ವಿಂಗಡನೆಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಮತ್ತು ಭಾರತ ಪಾರ್ಲಿಯಮೆಂಟ್ ಒಂದು ಅಖ್ಯೆರು ತೀರ್ಮಾನಕ್ಕೆ ಬರುವ ಮುನ್ನ ಆ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಆವುಗಳ ಸೂಕ್ಷ್ಮತೆಯ ವಿಚಾರವಾಗಿ ತಮ್ಮ ತಮ್ಮ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯಗಳನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸಬೇಕಾದ್ದು ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬ ದೇಶದ ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಗೂ ಇರತ್ಕ್ಕ ಒಂದು ಹಕ್ಕು ಅದು. ಅರ್ಥ ಸಂದರ್ಭ ಒದಗಿದಾಗ ನಾನು ಕರ್ಣಾಟಕ ಏಕೀಕರಣವಾಗುವುದು ಬೇಡ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದೆನು. ನಾನು ಆ ರೀತಿ ಹೇಳುವುದಕ್ಕಿದ್ದಂಥ ಒಂದು ಮುಖ್ಯಕಾರಣ, ದೇಶ ದೊಡ್ಡದಾದರೆ ಆಡಳಿತದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಿಗಿಯಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಎನ್ನುವುದಾಗಿ ಆ ದಿವಸವೇ ನಾನು ವ್ಯಕ್ತಪಡಿಸಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ನಾನು ಆ ಮಾತನ್ನು ಹೇಳಿದಾಗ ಆಗಿದ್ದ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಆ ವಿಚಾರ ಆಡಳಿತ ನಡೆಸಿಕ್ಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗಲು ಬರತಕ್ಕಂಥ ಜನರ ಶಕ್ತಿಯಮೇಲೆ ಅವಲಂಬಿಸಿರುತ್ತದೆಯೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದರು. ಆದರೆ ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ ಬೆಳಗಾಂನಲ್ಲಿ ಆಗ ಮುಖ್ಯಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಾಗಿದ್ದಂಥವರೇ—ಅವರೇ ಹೋಗಿ ತಮ್ಮ ಭಾಷಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ರೀತಿ ದೇಶಗಳನ್ನು ದೊಡ್ಡದಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದು ನ್ಯಾಯಬದ್ಧವಾಗಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದೂ ತರ್ಕಗಳು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿ ಆಡಳಿತದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಿಗಿ ಕಮ್ಮಿಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಹೀಗೆ ಅವರು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ನಾನು ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಓದಿದಾಗ ಇದು ಕೆಟ್ಟಮೇಲೆ ಬುದ್ಧಿ ಬಂದಿತೆನ್ನುವ ಹಾಗೆ ಎಂದುಕೊಂಡೆ. ಶ್ರೀ ಹನುಮಂತಯ್ಯನವರ ಈ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಶಯ್ಯೋ ಪ್ರಾಣಿ! ಎನಿಸಿತು. ಈಗಾದರೂ ಆಗುವುದು ಆಗಿಹೋಯಿತು. ಕರ್ಣಾಟಕ ಏಕೀಕರಣವಾಯಿತು. ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಗಗಳೆಲ್ಲಾ ಇನ್ನಮೇಲೆ ಎಂದು ಆಡಳಿತಕ್ಕೆ ಒಳಪಡಬೇಕೆಂಬುದಾಗಿ ಪಾರ್ಲಿಮೆಂಟಿನವರೂ ಮತ್ತು ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರೂ ತೀರ್ಮಾನ ಮಾಡಿಬಿಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದನ್ನು ಈಗ ಪುನಃ ಯಾರೂ ಕೆದಕಬಾರದು. ಈ ಹಿಂದೆಯೇ ನಾವುಗಳೆಲ್ಲರೂ ದೊಡ್ಡದಾಗುವ ಕನ್ನಡ ಪ್ರಾಂತ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಮೈಸೂರೆಂಬ ಹೆಸರೇ ಇರಬೇಕೆಂದು ತೀರ್ಮಾನಮಾಡಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಈ ತೀರ್ಮಾನಕ್ಕೆ ಈ ದಿವಸ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬರೂ ತರೆ ಬಾಗಲೇಬೇಕು. ಇನ್ನುಮುಂದೆ ನಾವು ದೇಶಾಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗೋಸ್ಕರವಾಗಿ ಏನೇನು ಕೆಲಸ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ನಡೆಸಬೇಕು ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ಆಲೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡದೆ ಹಿಂದಿನ ತೀರ್ಮಾನಗಳಲ್ಲಿರತಕ್ಕ ದೋಷಗಳನ್ನು ಹುಡುಕುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋದರೆ ಅನಂಬದ್ಧ ಚರ್ಚೆಗಳಿಗೆ—ಜಿಜ್ಞಾಸೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಕಾರಣವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎನ್ನುವ ವಿಚಾರವನ್ನು ಅತ್ಯಂತ ವಿಷಾದದಿಂದ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಈ ದಿವಸ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಮಂತ್ರಿ ಮಂಡಳದಲ್ಲಿರತಕ್ಕವರಲ್ಲೊಬ್ಬರಾದ ಶ್ರೀ ದಾತಾರ ರವರು ನೂತನ ಮೈಸೂರಿಗೆ 'ಮೈಸೂರು' ಎನ್ನುವ ಹೆಸರು ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿಲ್ಲ ಇದಕ್ಕೆ 'ಕರ್ಣಾಟಕ' ಎಂದು ಇಟ್ಟಿದ್ದರೆ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿತ್ತೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಹಾಗೆ ಅವರು ಹೇಳಿರತಕ್ಕದ್ದನ್ನು ನಾನು ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನೋಡಿದಾಗ ನನಗೆ ಬಹಳ ವ್ಯಸನವುಂಟಾಯಿತು. ಹೀಗೆ ಅವರು ಹೇಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಿದರೆ ಆಗ ನಾನೂ ಪುನಃ ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ—ಹೀಗೆ ಒಂದು ದೊಡ್ಡ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನವಾಗುವುದು ಸರಿಯಲ್ಲ; ಎರಡು ಕರ್ಣಾಟಕಗಳಾಗಲಿ ಎಂದು. ಆಗ ಪುನಃ ಹಳೆಯ ಚರ್ಚೆಗಳೇ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭವಾಗಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಹೀಗಾದರೆ ಕೊನೆ ಮೊದಲಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದುದರಿಂದ ಈಗ ತೀರ್ಮಾನವಾಗಿರುವ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ನಮ್ಮ ಪ್ರಾಂತ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ವಿಶಾಲ ಮೈಸೂರೆಂಬ ಹೆಸರು ಇರಲೇಬೇಕು. ಇದನ್ನು ಬದಲಾಯಿಸಲು ಯಾರೂ ಚರ್ಚೆಗಳನ್ನು ಹೂಡಬಾರದು. ಈಗಾಗಲೆ ತೀರ್ಮಾನ ಮಾಡಿರತಕ್ಕದ್ದನ್ನು ಆ ಹಿರಿಯ ಪಾರ್ಲಿಮೆಂಟಿನವರೂ ಮತ್ತು ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರೂ ತಿಳಿಸಿರುವಂತೆ ನಾಳೆ ಹೊರಗಡೆಯಿಂದ ಬರತಕ್ಕ ನಮ್ಮ ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಹೋದರರುಗಳನ್ನು ಒಮ್ಮನಸ್ಸಿನಿಂದ ಸ್ವಾಗತಿಸೋಣ. ಅವರೂ ನಾವೂ ಒಬ್ಬರಿಗೊಬ್ಬರು ಏಕೀಭವಿಸಿ-ಒಬ್ಬರನೊಬ್ಬರು ಅರಿತುಕೊಂಡು ದೇಶದ ಏಳಿಗೆಗೆ ಕೆಲಸಗಳು ನುಗಮವಾಗಿ ನಡೆಯುವಂತೆ ನಡೆಸೋಣ ಎಂದು ನಾನು ತಮ್ಮೆಲ್ಲರಲ್ಲೂ ಈಗ ಅರಿಕೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಇನ್ನು ಮೇಲೆ ಇವರು ಒಳಗಿನವರು—ಇವರು ಹೊರಗಿನವರು ಎನ್ನತಕ್ಕ ಭಾವನೆಯನ್ನು ತ್ಯಜಿಸಿ ನಾವೆಲ್ಲರೂ ಸಹೋದ್ಯೋಗಿಗಳಂತೆ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬರೂ ಶ್ರದ್ಧೆವಹಿಸಿ ವಿಶಾಲ ಮೈಸೂರಿನ ಪ್ರಗತಿ ಸಾಧನೆಗೆ ದುಡಿಯೋಣ. ಈ ಮಹತ್ಕಾರ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಸಾಧನೆ ಮತ್ತು ಕೀರ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಸಂಪಾದಿಸುವ ಮಾರ್ಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ಒಂದು ಜಾತಿ-ಮತಗಳ ಭಾವನೆಯೂ ಇಲ್ಲದಂತೆ ಕೆಲಸಮಾಡಲು ಅಂಥ ಒಂದು ಒಳ್ಳೆಯ ಮನಸ್ಸನ್ನು ದೇವರು ತಮ್ಮೆಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ಕೊಡಲಿ ಎಂದು ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥಿಸಿ ತಾವು ನನಗೆ ಇಷ್ಟು ಮಾತನಾಡಲು ಒಂದು ಅವಕಾಶ ಕಲ್ಪಿಸಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಕ್ಕೂ ಮತ್ತು ಎಲ್ಲ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರೂ ನನಗೆ ತೋರಿಸಿದ ಸಹಕಾರ ಶಾಂತಿ ಮನೋಭಾವ ಹಾಗೂ ಅವರ ವಿಶ್ವಾಸಗಳಿಗಾಗಿ ಎಲ್ಲರನ್ನೂ ವಂದಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ವಿಷಯ ತಿಳಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತನಾಡುವಾಗ ಮಧ್ಯೆ ಪ್ರವೇಶಮಾಡಿ ಒಬ್ಬರ ನೊಬ್ಬರು ಕೆದಕಿದ್ದೇವೆ, ಕೆರಳಿಸಿದ್ದೇವೆ, ಹಾಗೂ ಟೀಕೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಅವುಗಳೆಲ್ಲ ಆ ಸಂದರ್ಭಕ್ಕೇ ಕೈಬಿಡತಕ್ಕ ವಿಚಾರಗಳು—ಅವು ಅಲ್ಪ ವಿಚಾರ

(ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಕೆ. ವೀರಣ್ಣಗೌಡ)

ಗಳು. ಅದನ್ನಿರತಕ್ಕದ್ದು ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ ದೇಶದ ಹಿತವೇ ಹೊರತು ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾರೊಬ್ಬರ ಬಗ್ಗೆಯೂ ಮೈಯಕ್ಕಿಕವಾದದ್ದೇನೂ ಇಲ್ಲ, ಯಾರೊಬ್ಬರಪೇಲೂದ್ವೇಷದಿಂದಲ್ಲ ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ನಾನೀ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಪಡಿಸಿ ನನಗೆ ಈ ನನ್ನ ನಾಲ್ಕಾರು ಮಾತುಗಳನ್ನು ಹೇಳಲು ಅವಕಾಶ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ತಮ್ಮನ್ನು ವಂದಿಸಿ ನಾನು ನನ್ನ ಮಾತುಗಳನ್ನು ಮುಗಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

*Sri J. MOHAMED IMAM.—Sir, I forgot to thank the Press Representatives and the Press for the co-operation which they have given us, especially the Opposition. I am glad that they made no difference between the Treasury Bench and the Opposition and they have given all possible help and co-operation to the Members of the Opposition and other Members. I must thank the other Secretaries to Government for their uniform courtesy and kindness. Of course, we are not parting. We are going to continue together. I am sure in the future set up, they will be of great help to us and they will do much more than what they have done till now.

*Sri Mulka GOVINDA REDDY (Chitaldrug).—Mr. Speaker, we cease to be members of the Assembly of the present State of Mysore, but we continue to be members of the enlarged Assembly of the enlarged State. During the period of 4½ years, we have seen how the Assembly was conducted by the late Sri H. Siddaiya and how these proceedings were conducted up till now by you. We have also seen the change in the leadership of the Ruling Party. The Opposition has done its best and put forward the grievances of the people to fight the injustices of the Ruling Party. It is true that we have not been as effective as we wanted to be because of the fact that the members have got their own views to say. We hope and pray that this imbalance will cease and in the coming elections, the composition of the Congress will have right thinking people or the other parties will have a considerable strength so that the Opposition can make itself felt in the decisions that will be taken by the Ruling Party. Sir, you have been very kind to the members of the Opposition and it ought to be so when it is the case that the members of the Opposition are very few in number. You have been the guardian of the rights of this House and you have rightly deserved our confidence that we reposed in you, when you were elected to this office.

Sir, I would be failing in my duty if I did not pay our compliments to the Secretary and his staff who have always been at our service not only in the Assembly but also outside. They have helped us with all the necessary advice whenever that was needed.

The Press in Mysore have been generous and considerate. I would have wished that they were more considerate to the members of the Opposition, because their number is not considerable.

Sir, we have spent very happy days for the last 4½ years and for another six months we will continue to spend happy times in the enlarged Assembly.

To our credit, be it said that we have passed very important measures, specially the Kolar Gold Field Nationalisation, The B.T.C. Nationalisation, the abolition of Inams, though on this, we are not satisfied with the Government. Though we wanted to do much more than what has been done, we must be content with what has been done. Let us hope that we will do something that we can all be proud of, in the enlarged Assembly that will come into being from the 1st of November. Of course, we had our own grievances. Let us forget and work in unison for bringing a good name to the country and prosperity to the people who live in this country.

Thank you, Sir.

*ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಗೋಪಾಲಗೌಡ (ನಾಗರ-ಹೊನ ನಗರ).—ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಮೈಸೂರು ರಾಜ್ಯ ಅಸ್ತಮಿಸಿ ನೂತನ ಮೈಸೂರುರಾಜ್ಯ ಉದಯಿಸುವ ಈ ಒಂದು ಪರ್ವಕಾಲ ದುಃಖ ಮತ್ತು ಸುಖಗಳಿಂದ ಕೂಡಿದೆ. ಸೂರ್ಯನು ಪಶ್ಚಿಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಳುಗಿ ಪೂರ್ವದಲ್ಲಿ ಮತ್ತೆ ನೂತನವಾದ ಚೆಲುವಿನಿಂದ ಶಕ್ತಿಯಿಂದ ಉದಯಿಸುವಂತೆ ಈ ಮೈಸೂರು ರಾಜ್ಯವೂ ಕೂಡ ಕ್ಷಣಕಾಲ ಅಸ್ತಮಿಸಿ ಮತ್ತೆ ಉದಯಿಸುವುದರಲ್ಲಿದೆ. ಈ ದಿನ ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಮೈಸೂರಿನ ಇತಿಹಾನದ ಅಧ್ಯಾಯ ಕೊನೆಗೊಳ್ಳಲಿದೆ. ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಈ ವಿಧಾನಸಭೆಯ ಇತಿಹಾನ ಇಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಮುಗಿಯಿತೆನ್ನಬೇಕು. ಈ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಗಲುವಿಕೆಯು ಕ್ಷಣಿಕವಾದರೂ ಕೂಡ ದುಃಖಕರವೇ. ಇದು farewell ಎನ್ನುವ ಒಂದು ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ. ಆದರೆ ಪುನಃ ಒಂದೇ ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ

ಸೇರಿ ಮುಂದುವರಿಯುವ ಒಂದು ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಾವಿದ್ದೇವೆನ್ನುವುದು ಸುಖದ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂತೋಷದ ಸಂದರ್ಭ. ಈ ಸಭೆಗೆ ಮೊಟ್ಟಮೊದಲು—ನಾನು ಹಿಂದಿನ ಚರಿತ್ರೆಗೆ ಹೋಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ—ಈ ಸಭೆಯು ಆರಂಭವಾದಾಗ ವಿರೋಧ ಪಕ್ಷದಿಂದ ನಾನು ಈ ಸಭೆಯ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷಸ್ಥಾನಕ್ಕೆ ಸ್ಪರ್ಧೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ತೀರ್ಮಾನ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು, ಸ್ಪರ್ಧೆ ಮಾಡಿ 18 ಓಟುಗಳನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಸೋತೆನು. ಆ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಎಚ್. ಸಿದ್ದಯ್ಯನವರು ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರಾದರು.

11 A.M.

ಅವರು ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರಾಗಿ ಈ ಸಭೆಯನ್ನು ಬಹಳ ದಕ್ಷತೆಯಿಂದ ನಡೆಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಹೋದರು. ಅವರು ಕಾಲವಾದುದು ದುರದೃಷ್ಟಕರ. ಆದರಿಂದುಂಟಾಗಿರುವ ನಷ್ಟವನ್ನು ತುಂಬಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗದಿದ್ದರೂ ನಮ್ಮ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯವರೇ ಆದ ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ರುದ್ರಪ್ಪನವರು ಮತ್ತೆ ಅವಿರೋಧವಾಗಿ ಆರಿಸಿ ಬಂದು ಈ ಹೊತ್ತಿನವರೆಗೆ ಸಭೆಯ ಕಾರ್ಯಕಲಾಪಗಳನ್ನು ದಕ್ಷತೆಯಿಂದ ನಡೆಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗುತ್ತಿರುವುದು ನನಗೆ ಒಂದು ಹೆಮ್ಮೆಯ ವಿಷಯವೇ ಆಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಸಭೆಯ ಕಾಂಪೊಸಿಷನ್ ಹೇಳುವುದಾದರೆ, ಈ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹಿಂದೆ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಾಗಿದ್ದವರೂ, ನುರಿತವರೂ ಅನುಭವಿಗಳೂ, ಮತ್ತು ಆರಿಸಿ ಬಂದವರೂ ಸದಸ್ಯರಾಗಿದ್ದರು. ಈ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಧಾನ ಸಭೆಯ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗೆ ಏನೇನು ಕೆಲಸಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದೆಯೆನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ನಾವು ನೋಡಿದರೆ ಇನಾಂ ಮತ್ತು ಜಹಗೀರುಗಳನ್ನು ರದ್ದುಪಡಿಸುವ ಕಾನೂನುಗಳೂ ಮತ್ತು, ಈಚೆಗೆ ಕೋಲಾರದ ಚಿನ್ನದಗಣಿ ಮತ್ತು ಬಿ.ಟಿ.ಸಿ. ಸರ್ವಿಸನ್ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಕರಣ ಮಾಡುವ ಕಾನೂನುಗಳೂ ಅಂಗೀಕೃತವಾಗಿವೆ. ಇಂಥ ಕೆಲವು ಎದ್ದು ಕಾಣತಕ್ಕ ಕೆಲಸಗಳನ್ನು ನಾವು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಆಘ್ರವ್ಯಯಗಳ ತಃಖ್ತೆಯ ಅಂಗೀಕಾರ ಮುಂತಾದ ಕ್ರಮವಾಗಿ ಆಗತಕ್ಕ ಕೆಲಸಗಳ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ವಿಶೇಷ ಕೆಲಸಗಳನ್ನೂ ಸಾಧಿಸಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಈ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮೊದಲು ಆರಂಭದಲ್ಲಿದ್ದ ಸದಸ್ಯರಲ್ಲಿ ಶ್ರೀಯುತರುಗಳಾದ ಸಿದ್ದಯ್ಯನವರು, ಶಂಕರಲಿಂಗೇಗೌಡರು ಮತ್ತು ಟಿ. ಸಿ. ಬಸಪ್ಪನವರ ಕಾರಾಧೀನರಾದರು, ಎಸ್. ಎಂ. ಮರಿಯಪ್ಪನವರು ಮತ್ತು ಟಿ. ನಾಗಪ್ಪನವರು ತಮ್ಮ ಸ್ಥಾನಗಳನ್ನು ಕಳೆದುಕೊಂಡರು, ಗಂಗಪ್ಪನವರು ತಮ್ಮ ಸ್ಥಾನಕ್ಕೆ ರಾಜೀನಾಮೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಸದಸ್ಯತ್ವವನ್ನು ಕಳೆದುಕೊಂಡರು, ಕೆ. ವಿ. ಶಂಕರೇಗೌಡರೂ ಸಹ ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ರಾಜೀನಾಮೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ತಮ್ಮ ಸ್ಥಾನವನ್ನು ಕಳೆದುಕೊಂಡರು. ಹೊಸದಾಗಿ ಈ ಸಭೆಗೆ ಬಳ್ಳಾರಿಯಿಂದ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಬಂದರು. ಇನ್ನೆರಡು ಮುಖ್ಯ ಘಟನೆಗಳಾಗಿವೆ. ಮುಖ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಾಗಿದ್ದ ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಕೆ. ಹನುಮಂತಯ್ಯನವರು ತಮ್ಮ ಮಂತ್ರಿಮಂಡಲದ ಮುಖಂಡತ್ವವನ್ನು ಕಳೆದುಕೊಂಡದು ಮತ್ತೊಂದು ಘಟನೆ. ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಟಿ. ಸಿದ್ದಲಿಂಗಯ್ಯನವರೂ ತಮ್ಮ ಮಂತ್ರಿ ಪದವಿಯನ್ನು ಕಳೆದು ಕೊಂಡುದೂ ಕೂಡ ಒಂದು ಮುಖ್ಯ ಘಟನೆ. ಕಾರಣಗಳನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ನಾನು ಹೋಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

ಇನ್ನು ಸಭೆಯ ಮೇಲೆ ನನ್ನ ಇಂಪ್ರೆಷನ್, ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಎಂಥೆಂಥ ಸದಸ್ಯರಿದ್ದರೆಂಬುದು ಆದನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ಹೇಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾಲಾವಕಾಶವಿಲ್ಲ. ಅವಕಾಶವಿದ್ದರೆ ನನ್ನ ಇಂಪ್ರೆಷನ್ ಏನಿದೆಯೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ಸೂಚಿಸಲು ನಾನು ಆಶಪಟ್ಟಿದ್ದೆ. ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಎದ್ದು ಕಾಣತಕ್ಕ ಕೆಲವು ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳ ಎಚಾರ ಮಾತ್ರ ಒಂದೆರಡು ನಿಮಿಷಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಿ ಮುಗಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿತ್ವಕ್ಕೆ ಅಪಚಾರವಾಗುವ ಹಾಗೆ ಏನಾದರೂ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದರೆ ಕ್ಷಮಿಸಬೇಕು. ಖಂಡಿತ ಹಾಗೇನೂ ಹೇಳಿಲ್ಲ, ಅಪಚಾರವಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ನಾನು ಭಾವಿಸಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ವಿರೋಧಪಕ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ಶ್ರೀ ಇಮಾಂರವರು ಮತ್ತು ಶ್ರೀ ಎಲ್. ಸಿದ್ದಪ್ಪನವರು ಹಿಂದೆ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಾಗಿದ್ದು ಆಡಳಿತದ ಅನುಭವವನ್ನು ಪಡೆದವರಾಗಿ ಟ್ರೈಜರಿ ಬೆಂಚಿಗೆ ಎದುರಾಗಿ ಕುಳಿತಿದ್ದು ವಿರೋಧಪಕ್ಷದ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಬಹಳವಾಗಿ ಕಡಮೆಯಾಗಿದ್ದರೂ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಆದಿ ಕಾರವನ್ನು ಬ್ಯಾಲೆನ್ಸ್ ಮಾಡಿದರು ಎಂದು ನಾನು ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಪ್ರಗತಿ ಪರವಾಗಿ ಯಾವ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಎಲ್ಲೆಲ್ಲಿ ನಾವು ನಡೆದು ಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೇವೆ ಎಲ್ಲೆಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆದುಕೊಂಡಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂಬುದು ಬೇರೆ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ. ಅಂತೂ ಅವರಿದ್ದುದರಿಂದ ಈ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಬ್ಯಾರೆನ್ಸ್ ಆಫ್ ಪವರ್, ಸಮತೂಕ ಆಗುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣವಾಯಿತೆಂದು ಹೇಳಬಹುದು. ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ವಿರೋಧಪಕ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ಮೊದಲು ನಾವು ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಮಂದಿ ಇದ್ದೆವು. ಕ್ರಮವಾಗಿ ಕೆಲವರು ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ ಪಕ್ಷವನ್ನು ಸೇರಿದರು. ಅವರನ್ನು ನಾನು ಅನಿವಾರ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಡೆನರ್ಟರ್ಸ್ ಎಂದು ಕರೆಯಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ ನವರಲ್ಲಿ ಬಹುಮಂದಿ ಈ ಕಡೆಗೆ ಬಂದು ಬೊಡ್ಡ ವಿರೋಧಪಕ್ಷವಾಗುತ್ತದೆಂದು ನಾನು ತಿಳಿದು ಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಬದಲಾಗಿ ಬಹುಮಂದಿ ವಿರೋಧಪಕ್ಷದವರು ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ಸಿಗೆ ಸೇರಿದರು. ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ಅಧಿಕಾರವೆಲ್ಲಿದ್ದರೆ ಅಲ್ಲಗೆ ಸ್ವಾಭಾವಿಕವಾಗಿ ಬಹುಜನರು ಅಂಟಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದುಂಟು. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಅದರಂತೆ ಅಂಥ ಒಂದು ಘಟನೆ ನಡೆದಿದೆ.

ಇನ್ನು ವಿರೋಧಪಕ್ಷದ ಕೆಲವರ ಹೆಸರನ್ನು ಮಾತ್ರ ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ, ಕಾಲಾವಕಾಶವಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತಿನಮಲ್ಲರೂ ಇದ್ದರು, ಮೌನೀನ ಕಲಹಂ ನಾಸ್ತಿ ಅನ್ನುವಂತೆ ಮೌನವಾಗಿರತಕ್ಕ ಸದಸ್ಯರೂ ಇದ್ದರು. ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಶ್ರೀನಿವಾಸ ಐಯ್ಯಂಗಾರ್‌ಅವರು ಸರ್ಕಾರವನ್ನು ಅಂಕೆ ಅಂಶಗಳಿಂದ ಹೆದರಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಬಹಳಪಾದ ಅವರ ಶ್ರಮವನ್ನೂ ಮತ್ತು ಅವರ ಭಾಷಣಗಳಲ್ಲುದ್ದ ಉತ್ತಮ ಸಲಹೆಗಳನ್ನೂ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳದಿರಬಹುದು. ಆದರೂ ಕೂಡ ಅವರು ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಬಹಳ ಉಪಕಾರ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಯಾವತ್ತೂ ಅವರು ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ದೇಶದ ಬಜೆಟ್ಟನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ತರಿಸಿ ಅಂಕಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗಳನ್ನು ಓದುತ್ತಾರೆ, ಓದಿ ನೋಟ್ಸ್ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಬಂದು ಭಾಷಣ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಇನ್ನೂ ಮೂರು ಜನರಿದ್ದರು. ಗುಂಡು ತಲೆಯ ಗಂಡು ಎದೆಯ ಶ್ರೀ ನಾಗಯ್ಯರೆಡ್ಡಿಯವರಿದ್ದರು, ಅವರೆಂದರೆ ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಹನುಮಂತಯ್ಯನವರಿಗೂ ಮತ್ತು ಶ್ರೀ ಟಿ. ಚನ್ನಯ್ಯನವರಿಗೂ ಯಾವತ್ತೂ ಸಿರಿಹಸ್ಯಪ್ಪವಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಅನೇಕ ಪಕ್ಷಗಳಿದ್ದವು. ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ ಪಕ್ಷ ಬಹುಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯಲ್ಲಿತ್ತು, ಪ್ರಜಾ ಸೋಷಿಯಲಿಸ್ಟ್ ಪಕ್ಷ ವಿರೋಧಪಕ್ಷವಾಗಿದ್ದೂ ಈಗಲೂ ಸೋಷಿಯಲಿಸ್ಟ್ ಆಗಿಯೇ ಇದೆ. ಒಬ್ಬರೇ ಇದ್ದೂ ಮಿತಭಾಷಿಯಾಗಿ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬಹಳ ಪರಿಣಾಮಕಾರಿಯಾಗಿ ಮಾತನಾಡತಕ್ಕಂಥ ಕಮ್ಯೂನಿಸ್ಟ್ ಸದಸ್ಯರಾದ ಶ್ರೀ ಫ್ರಾರ್ಟರವರಿದ್ದರು. ಎತ್ತರದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಹಳ ಕುಳ್ಳಾಗಿರತಕ್ಕ ಶ್ರೀ ಶಿವಪ್ಪನವರೂ ಬಹಳ ಎತ್ತರವಾಗಿರುವ ಶ್ರೀ ಥಾಮಸ್‌ರವರಂಥವರೂ ಈ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿದ್ದರ. ಇನ್ನು ಈ ಸಭೆಯನ್ನು ಮೂರುಜನ ಮಹಿಳಾ ಸದಸ್ಯರೂ ಅಲಂಕರಿಸಿದ್ದರು. ಅವರಿಂದ ಈ ಸಭೆಗೆ ಒಂದು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಅಲಂಕಾರ ದೊರೆಯಿತು ಎನ್ನುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಶಯವಿಲ್ಲ.

(ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಗೋಪಾಲಗೌಡ)

ಇನ್ನು ಮಂತ್ರಿಮಂಡಲದವರು ಬೇಕಾದಷ್ಟು ಕೆಲಸ ಗಳನ್ನು ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ ಅದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆಯೂ ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ ಬದಲಾವಣೆ ಆದ ಮಂತ್ರಿಮಂಡಲದ ಆಡಳಿತದ ಬಗ್ಗೆಯೂ ಯಾವ ಟೀಕೆ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೂ ನಾನೀಗ ಆಸ್ಪದವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಅದು ಅಷ್ಟಾಗಿ ನನಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ವಿಷಯವೂ ಅಲ್ಲ.

ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ವಿಚಾರ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಎದ್ದು ಕಂಡುಬರುವಂಥ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯೆಂದರೆ ಶ್ರೀಯುತ ಕೆ. ಪಟ್ಟಾಭಿರಾಮ್ಮ ಅವರು. ಅವರು ವಿರೋಧ ಪಕ್ಷ ದಲ್ಲಿಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದಾಗ್ಲೂ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಅವರ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಭಯಪಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡು, ಆದರದಿಂದ, ಆಸಕ್ತಿಯಿಂದ ಹಾಗೂ ಗೌರವದಿಂದ ಅವರ ಭಾಷಣಗಳನ್ನು ಕೇಳು ತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಅಂಥ ಒಬ್ಬ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳಾಗಿದ್ದರು ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಪಟ್ಟಾಭಿರಾಮ್ಮರವರು.

ಇನ್ನು ಶ್ರೀ ಎ. ಆರ್. ನಾಯ್ಡುರವರು. ಇವರು ವೆಂಕಟರಮಣಸ್ವಾಮಿ ಭಕ್ತರು. ಇವರು ಯಾವತ್ತೂ ಈ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬೇಸರಪುಂಟಾಗಿದ್ದಾಗ, ಇಲ್ಲವೇ ವಿರಸ ಪ್ರಸಂಗಗಳು ಬಂದಂಥ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಏನಾದರೊಂದು ವಿಷಯ ಎತ್ತಿ ಸಭೆಯನ್ನು ಹಾಸ್ಯರಸದಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಳುಗು ವಂತೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಹೀಗೆ ಈ ಸಭೆಯು ನಾನಾ ರೂಪವಾದ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದ್ದು, ತನ್ನ ಕೆಲಸ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ನಡೆಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಬಂದಿದೆ. ಅಂತೂ ಒಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ತಮ್ಮ ಗಮನದಲ್ಲಿ ದೇಶದ ಹಿತ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯನ್ನಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡು ಮಹತ್ತರವಾದ ಸೇವೆಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಬಂದಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಬಹ ದು. ಇಂಥ ಪ್ರಜಾರಾಜ್ಯದ ಆಡಳಿತದಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಂದೆ ವಿರೋಧಪಕ್ಷದ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಗಣನೀಯ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಯಲ್ಲಿರಬೇಕು. ಅವರಿಗೆ ನ್ಯಾಯವಾಗಿ ಸಲ್ಲಬೇಕಾದ ಮರ್ಯಾದೆ, ಸ್ಥಾನಮಾನಗಳು ಅವರಿಗೆ ದೊರೆಯಬೇಕು. ಅವರು ನೀಡತಕ್ಕ ಸಲಹೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಗಮನ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಸಲಹೆಮಾಡುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಇನ್ನು ನಾನು ನನ್ನ ವಂದನೆ ಗಳನ್ನು ಈ ವಿಧಾನ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಎಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ಅರ್ಪಿಸು ತ್ತೇನೆ; ಆದರೆ ನಾನು ಬೇರೆಬೇರೆಯಾಗಿ ಹೇಳಲು ಹೋಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ನಾನು ಎಷ್ಟೋ ಸಲ ಮಾತನಾಡು ವಾಗ ನಿಧಾನವಾಗಿ ಮಾತನಾಡುವ ಸ್ವಭಾವದವ ನಾದ್ದರಿಂದ ತಮ್ಮೆಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ಬೇಸರವನ್ನುಂಟುಮಾಡಿರು ತ್ತೇನೆ. ಆದಾಗ್ಯೂ ತಾವುಗಳೆಲ್ಲರೂ ಅದನ್ನು ಸಹಿಸಿ ಕೊಂಡು ಬಂದಿದ್ದೀರಿ. ಆ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರೂ ಮತ್ತು ಎಲ್ಲ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರೂ ನನ್ನನ್ನು ಕ್ಷಮಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ಆರಿಕೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಎಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ಮತ್ತೊಮ್ಮೆ ನನ್ನ ವಂದನೆಗಳನ್ನರ್ಪಿಸಿ ನನ್ನ ಭಾಷಣವನ್ನು ಮುಗಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

MESSAGE FROM THE COUNCIL re. BILLS PASSED

Mr. SPEAKER.—I report to the House that a message has been received from the Legislative Council that the following Bills passed by the Assembly during the last and current sessions and transmitted to the Council have been passed by the Council without any amendments or recommendations.—

(1) The Mysore Traffic Control Bill, 1955;
(2) The Mysore State Aid to Industries (Amendment) Bill, 1956;
(3) The Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages Bill, 1956;
(4) The Mysore Stamp (amendment) Bill, 1956;
(5) The Mysore Legislature Salaries (Amendment) Bill, 1956;
(6) The Bangalore Road Transport Service Bill, 1956;
(7) The Mysore Khadi and Village Industries Bill, 1956:
(8) The Mysore Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1956;
(9) The Mysore Appropriation (No. 4) Bill, 1956;
(10) The Mysore Appropriation (No. 5) Bill, 1956;
(11) The Mysore Appropriation (No. 6) Bill, 1996;
(12) The Kolar Gold Mining Undertakings (Acquisition) Bill, 1956.

Concluding remarks by Mr. Speaker.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Hon'ble Members, All of us will meet again as members of the Legislative Assembly of the New State of Mysore and this tempers somewhat the sadness which accompanies all farewells. But as the Legislative Assembly of the present State of Mysore, we are perhaps meeting for the last time today. Mysore has had a very long history of Parliamentary institutions but it is only the present Assembly which can be said to be fully representative and democratic, being the first to be elected under our Constitution. But the long tradition we have privilege to possess has left its impression on us and it would be no exaggeration to say that the way in which this Assembly has conducted itself and the dignity, learning and goodwill with which its debates have been conducted would be a matter of

pride and satisfaction for any Legislature anywhere in the world. On this occasion it may not be out of place, if as a Presiding Officer, I pay a tribute to the Hon'ble Members of this House for the admirable way in which they have followed Parliamentary conventions and practices in the conduct of business before the House. No doubt there have been occasions when points of order have been raised, issues of privilege mooted and various other methods adopted which may at first sight appear to interrupt appointed business. But I for one look upon them as the very essence of Parliamentary life and as calculated best to foster a sense of Parliamentary responsibility. Without such procedure Parliamentary democracy ceases to be alive. But from any point of view what is more important is the way that rulings and decisions of the Chair have been accepted and obeyed. There may have been occasions when any particular ruling may not have pleased or satisfied every Hon'ble Member. But it speaks of the high sense of responsibility of all Hon'ble Members that they have unquestioningly accepted every ruling from the Chair. Such sense of order in the conduct of business is necessary if Parliamentary institutions should thrive.

As I said already, we will be meeting again. A new State and a new Legislature come into being on the first of next month. That is one more step in the history of our country. I am sure the experience we have all gained in Parliamentary life will stand in good stead when we become members of the new Assembly.

As Presiding Officer of this House for the past two years, I have been feeling that there is need to modify our rules of procedure so that there may be greater association of our members with the Government. I believe we could utilise the system of Committees and a larger number of Committees could be set up so that they would be in a position to assess the way Government is being run. Our procedure for questions also requires improvement. I am sure that in the new Assembly we will be able to improve on all these matters. No doubt we do require rules to regulate our business. Without rules there would be confusion. But rules should not be static but should be capable of modification from time to time so that thay may serve a useful purpose and not act as a clog on efficiency.

I would like to furnish Hon'ble Members with a few facts and figures to show the quantum of work turned out.

From 16th June 1952 and including to-day we have met for 262 days spread over eight sessions. A total of 6,264 questions were tabled, of which 6,114 questions were admitted. Replies to as many as 6,016 questions have been furnished to members. 245 Short notice questions were tabled, of which 99 were admitted. Replies to 72 questions have been furnished. 781 resolutions were balloted and 5 of them have been passed.

Coming to the Legislative Business, this House has passed 109 Bills.

Our Constitution in recognising the unique position occupied by the Legislature in the governance of the country has provided for an independent Legislature Secretariat. Unless this provision is implemented in practice, I am afraid the Legislature will not be able to discharge its responsibilities adequately. The Legislature Secretariat should function in the interests of the members and the Assembly as a whole and uninfluenced by the Executive. We have moved some way towards this goal but not completely. I hope that in the new State, the Legislature Secretariat will be given the independence which has been conceded by the Constitution and is in fact necessary for its efficiency.

The Legislature Secretariat, in order to prove useful to members should possess an extensive Library. There should also be research assistants who will be able to furnish members with factual material for their speeches and who will collect information on points on which members require data. These

(MR. SPEAKER.)

are also matters of great importance and require urgent attention in the new Legislature.

I do not want to detain you longer. But I owe a duty to my Secretary and Assistant Secretary and staff to publicly acknowledge their services. They have had to work long hours during the session time and even during off session period they have heavy office work. More people appear to be under the impression that during off session periods they have no work. I can vouchsafe for the fact that it is not so and that with the increasing responsibilities of the Legislature, the work in the office has also increased considerably. The members of the staff have cheerfully shouldered this work and I thank them on behalf of you all.

I now wish you all farewell as members of the present Assembly and look forward to meeting you again in the new Legislative Assembly of the new State of Mysore.

Now the House will adjourn *sine die*.

The House adjourned sine die *at Twenty Minutes past Eleven of the Clock.*

WD 1291—GPB—550—10-1-57